

## **ABSTRACT**

**DISSERTATION:** Evaluating the Relationship between the BRIEF-2 and the ImPACT

**STUDENT:** Angela M. Mion, M.A.

**DEGREE:** Doctorate of Philosophy

**COLLEGE:** Teachers College

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Executive functioning is one of the neurocognitive domains that can be affected following a mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI; Moore et al., 2016; Allen & Gfeller, 2011). The purpose of this study was to evaluate the relationship between a measure of executive functioning, the *Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function, Second Edition, Self-Report Version* (BRIEF-2 SR; Gioia, Isquith, Guy, & Kenworthy, 2015), and a measure of cognitive skills and symptomology in mTBI, the *Immediate Post-Concussion Assessment and Cognitive Testing* (ImPACT; Lovell, Collins, Podell, Powell, & Maroon, 2000). Participants were 44 middle and high school student athletes (20 females and 24 males, ages 11 to 17) who completed the BRIEF-2 SR and ImPACT. Results of multiple regressions indicated the BRIEF-2 SR and ImPACT were not statistically significantly related to one another. Results of the canonical correlations showed some relationship between the BRIEF-2 and ImPACT, though not with the hypothesized variables. Analyses with the validity scales on both measures showed the BRIEF-2 SR validity scales (Inconsistency and Negativity) were not related to the ImPACT Validity Index. This suggests that based on the current study, the ImPACT does not appear sensitive to fully account for self-reported executive functioning in this group of participants. More research

is needed to determine the relationship between executive functioning and this widely used measure of cognitive status.